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- Twelve Pages -

What does Governor Matthews think of tories, hessians and traitors this morning?

As mutual woes soften old foes, the Sen-

tinel and Governor Matthews might now hold a lodge of sorrow. 'tisan politics aside, no national con-

, tion could present a better ticket than that nominated yesterday. The Hon, David Bennett Hill may now

wish that he had come to the Indianapolis convention with his friend Flower. Every young Democrat who suspects that

he has brains will not prove it if he chooses to follow the Matthews "push" after this. Mr. Bryan is doomed; nevertheless, Re-

publicans should work to make that doom the most hopeless that a demagogue ever The money plank of the platform will be

lacks point. It is rather too late for Governor Matthews to flop, gracefully, but he could reach the Palmer church as a penitent at the

in the Eastern States. It is too wordy and

nourners' bench. The Republicans of New York are striving to make McKinley's plurality in that State a quarter of a million. In this State

they will try to reach the figure of 1894. Senator Voorhees has not openly de placed for the Popocratic ticket. This fact makes it easy for him to come out for the

Democratic ticket of Palmer and Buckner. General Bragg need not regret having been defeated by General Palmer, Both are good soldiers, and both learned the lessons of loyalty and patriotism in the Republican

It was a violation of the rules of the Grand Army, but, nevertheless, the veterans who marched at St. Paul Wednesday so forgot themselves that they shouted for

If the Honorable Sterling R. Holt should lcok into a mirror while thinking of the Palmer convention, he would be surprised to see that his face wore a smile of serene

In those States where silver Democrats accord the Populists a part of the candidates for electors, they may be said to be taking Mr. Sewall off of the Democratic ticket by piecemeal.

Whether the Bryanites in this city are maddest or saddest, it would be difficult to tell, but never was more forlorn look on the faces of human beings than they are carrying about town.

The attempt of the local free-silver organ to kill the sound-money movement by its crushing references to "The national bolters' convention" will add materially to the gayety of the campaign.

The fact that the National Democratic ticket stands no chance whatever of election does not detract from its merit. It is a good ticket not only in what it stands for, but in its personality.

The fact that there was no pie in the background and no grindstones in front may account for the absence from yesterday's convention of the usual crowd of place-hunters and persons with axes to

Mr. Bryan seems not to know that the whom he takes occasion to assail as goldbugs are the largest owners in American silver mines next to the American "combine," and are doubtless contributing to his campaign fund.

The truth of history requires the statement that the improvised marching club from Chicago did not contribute to the dignity or impressiveness of the occasion. The Journal sincerely hopes that they all suc- to the organizer and half to the supreme ceeded in getting out of town.

. The National Democratic convention, which adjourned yesterday, was one of the most orderly and dignified of its kind. This was largely due to the character of the delegates, and to the fact that there was not a great crowd of rooters and hornblowers present.

This city has never had a better advertisement than it will get out of the convention just closed. The Indianapolis convention, platform and ticket are receiving national attention. From a political point of view the convention is regarded as one of of labor, because \$5 or \$9 a week in Alexthe most important of the year, and its action will occupy no small space in politi- is as good as \$5 in Washington. As he silver speculators and Eourbon politicians kick him down the steps?" cal history. In connection with the record of the convention it will not be forgotten that it was well handled, and those who attended it will always have a

good word for Indianapolis. The Sentinel has attempted to prejudice | preached. But the matter dropped at that | to control as many Senators and Repreits readers against the delegates to the time, and Mr. Stewart has been carrying sentatives as possible. In this State, for in-Democratic convention by saying that no on his philanthropic work by pocketing stance, they will undertake to combine all one of them is worth less than \$50,000. If about half of what others pay for similar the silver and Populist elements to elect a this were true it should not count against | service. them. It is not true; on the contrary, many | Recently the complaint against the king | hees, or, possibly, Governor Matthews, who

the convention, but did so from a sense of duty. One of these days the Sentinel will be surprised that it became so saturated with Bryanism and so led away by the spirit of anarchism as to assail men for the crime of being worth \$50,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The ticket of the convention which adjourned yesterday is not only Democratic, but it represents the best in the party. No man in the Democratic party is more respected for character, ability and dignity than General John M. Palmer, of Illinois. The Journal does not bear this testimony to the character of General Palmer because it has at any time fully agreed with him, but because his conduct in public affairs and as a man makes it impossible to say anything else of him. He is a man of the presidential size, possessing the character and attainments essential to that responsible position. Undoubtedly, all things considered, General Palmer is the strongest man the convention could have nominated, He is specially strong with the best element of the Democratic party in Illinois, Indiana and other States of the central West, and is a man of the cariber to impress himself upon the most intelligent element of the Democratic party in the East. General Buckner is a fit associate for General Palmer. A life-long Democrat, whose name is a synonym for the best element of the Democracy, he harmoniously supplements in character and dignity the head of the ticket. In his later years, when General Grant's "unconditional surrender"

erals Grant and Buckner became close friends. The platform and the ticket nominated make it very clear that the best element of the Democratic party will enter the campaign not to help any other ticket, but to rescue the traditions of the Democratic party and to deliver it out of the hands of Populists, silver mine owners and Anarchists. The ticket will receive a large and enthusiastic support because it gives the members of the Democratic party the choice between such Democrats as Palmer and Buckner on the one side and a faction led by such men as Bryan, Altgeld and

at Donelson had been smoothed over, Gen-

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Tillman.

The platform of the Indianapolis convention is genuinely Democratic. If any one doubts it, let him compare it, topic by topic, with those of 1876, 1880 and 1892. On the tariff question the Democrats who met in Tomlinson Hall are in full accord with the party declarations-"a tariff for revenue only." In spite of the experience of the past three years, protection is as hateful to the traditional Democrat now as it ever was. It is a mistake, however, to as-'disappointing to sound-money Democrats rt that the Chicago platform was silent on the tariff, since it practically indorsed the present tariff.

On the money question the platform of the convention is eminently sound and in accordance with the traditions of the Democratic party. It goes a step further than Republican platforms by declaring that "the United States must go out of the banking business," which means that the greenbacks shall be retired. This portion of the platform is diametrically opposed to the Chicago platform, which practically calls for the issue of legal-tender paper money by the government rather than the banks. In its other features it is a Democratic platform of the better order, but embracing what Republicans believe to be

The Journal, if it were criticising the platform, would take issue with it for its arraignment of the Republicans for the present cost of running the government. because, during a Congress both houses of which were Democratic, the appropriations were among the largest in the history of the government, and no effort was made to cut them down.

The declaration of the convention in favor of maintaining the authority of the Supreme Court is admirable, as is its demand for the enforcement of all the laws. In this respect the platform shows the tendency of the progressive and intelligent element of the party toward nationality. The fact that it is a sound Democratic

platform is the best reason why Republicans should not vote the ticket placed upon it. On all economic questions, except the currency, the Republican party is diametrically opposed to the creed of the Demo cratic convention which has just adjourned.

THE KING OF THE SILVERITES.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is not only the most active of the silver statesmen but one of the richest. He is said to be sixty times a millionaire. No man has made so much noise about silver in Congress since its price has fallen, and no one More than any other one man, he is the foremost figure in the silver mining clique. He is so rich that he can afford to be liberal, but his is one of those coarse natures

which wealth makes greedy and grasping. Senator Stewart is the owner of a paper called the Silver Knight, and he has been having trouble with the Typographical Union at Washington. A few days since the Journal gave some account of the difficulty, the authority being the president of a silver secret society of that name Stewart is supreme commander, and he has been sending men over portions of the The trouble which the union has been having with Stewart is due to the fact that while his Knight newspaper is dated Washington and edited in Washington, the work upon it is done in Alexandria. It is done posed to his stumping tour, upon which in Alexandria because, by having it done he insisted. They seemed to foresee the in that city, labor which would cost him | spectacle he would make of himself if he \$25 a week in Washington costs from \$8 to \$9 in Alexandria. Now, Stewart is some- vanity and shallowness, Seeing that they

thing of a Chadband, consequently, when not agree with the millionaire and selfproclaimed reformer, and plainly told him that a man who vaunted himself as a friend of labor should practice what he

been found that the campaign handbook of the silverite and Populist party was printed at the nonunion establishment of the has also come out that all of the silver and Populist documents that have not come from the government office were printed at the Stewart establishment.

Senator Stewart is consistent. He urged the adoption of a silver basis in order that could compete with Japan by using the same money for exchange. What the Chadband Senator had in view was the reduction of wages in this country by paying dollars with the purchase power of the Mexican silver dollar instead of the presmulti-millionaire is anxious to extend the fraud upon labor to the United States. If he could do so, his printers in Alexandria would cost him from \$3 to \$4.50 instead of from \$6 to \$9. Mr. Stewart's greed probably exceeds that of the other millionaires in the silver mining and speculating business, but he is the king of the crowd.

IF IT WERE A NEW QUESTION.

If the question of bimetallism were a new one, presented now to the American people for the first time, what course would discussion of the question take and what would they be likely to do? Let us suppose that, up to this time, only gold or silver had been used as money, and that it was proposed, for the first time, to monetize the other metal and establish a double standard. How would the proposition be received? In the first place, all would recognize the gravity of the proposition and the difficulty of carrying it out. Every person possessing even a little knowledge on the monetary question, or able to form an intelligent opinion on the subject, would ee that meddling with the standard of values was a very dangerous proceeding and might result in general confusion and disaster. Whether the established standard were gold or silver, a proposition to add the other would evoke a universal protest from business men against changing the measure by which all values, all contracts and all the wealth of the country was measured. They would argue that a single standard is more rational, more philosophical and more satisfactory; they would ask, why have two measures of insist that if the new standard were adopted one of the two would have to adjust itself to the other, so there would be but one standard, after all. They would say, what is the use of a double standard in name when there can only be one in fact? But, if forced to yield all these positions, they would insist that if we must have a should at least be made absolutely identical. They would say, as long as we have the single gold standard or the single silver standard, as the case may be, we measures of value they must be of equal value themselves. The silver dollar must be made of the same value as the gold dollar. This would raise the question of gold and silver is fixed by the common would say the laws of nature and of trade gold and silver coin under the free coinage of both you must make the dollars of equal value. If it was suggested that a dollar of greatly inferior value might be held at par with one of higher value by making it legal tender, business men would reply that legal tender did not confer value, and they would cite many instances in proof that legal-tender currency was as apt to depreciate as any other. Of course, they would have the best of the argument and would happen if the question were presented as a new one, divested of all sentiment and passion, and free from the interference

of political demagogues. AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

If the Bryan managers, who are now argely controlled by the silver mine owners, have resolved to leave Bryan "to hoe his own row," there is ample reason for such a decision. They are not men to throw their money away upon Populistic or other candidates. What they are after is the free coinage of their silver. If it cannot be procured through Mr. Bryan's candidacy, he will not receive their money to carry on

Mr. Bryan was not the choice of the silver State Senators and those who reprepublican delegate to St. Louis at the time the silver-solid South conspiracy was hatched in Washington, was the clique's choice for President, while the rank and file of the cheap money voters were intent on the nomination of Bland. To defeat Bland and bring Teller to the front was a ually have been accomplished by wearing out the Bland delegates if Bryan had not thrust himself into the convention and stampeded it with his speech. The Teller combination could not resist the fury of the mob's onset, and, consequently, Mr Bryan became the silverite candidate. The Joneses, the Harrises and the Vests, representing the Southern political dictators. did not want him, while the Stewarts, the Cannons and the Duboises of the silver States knew the "Boy Orator" too well to they see defeat staring them in the face.

Ten days ago it was stated by Washington correspondents that Mr. Bryan was having his own way so far as his own action is concerned-that the managers, or had full freedom to display his egotism, the officers of the union went to him to and that his speeches are doing the silver protest he told them that he had moved | party great injury, it is very probable that his office to Alexandria as the benefactor | the success of the Democratic sound monandria, thirty minutes from Washington, they can do nothing for the interests of represented it, he was doing good at the in the South. There is good ground to berate of \$6 to \$9 a week. The committee did lieve that there is something in these

If they cannot control the presidency there is every reason why these silver mine Senators and politicians should seek Legislature which will re-elect Mr. Voorof the delegates could ill afford to attend of the silverites has been renewed. It has will be blindly subservient to the mine-

owners' interests. Such being the case, the friends of sound money, who constitute a majority of the people of Indiana, should it had gone to Detroit, for instance." see to it that a majority of the next degislature shall not bear the stamp of the silver mining interest's branding iron.

A LESSON ABOUT CONVENTIONS.

Among those who have been spectators in the convention which adjourned yesterday were a considerable number of men who have been in national conventions for ing in, and all of them were of opinion that hereafter no national convention should be held in a larger hall than Tomlinson. There is ample room for delegates, ber of friends of all the candidates. The holding of national conventions in auditoriums capable of seating ten or fifteen thousand people is a comparatively recent innovation. Of all assemblages in this country, national conventions for the nomination of presidential tickets should be distinguished by deliberation and decorum. They would be such if the delegates and alternates occupied the larger part of the hall and its dimensions were such that any delegate with a fair voice could be heard. When the auditorium is so large as to admit thousands, who are naturally the friends of the several aspirants, and they are permitted to interrupt the exercises with half hours of appleuse or noise, to hiss speakers who do not speak their sentiments, the delegates are not a deliberative body. Indeed, it may be said that such delegates are not a convention. As a large hear the proceedings, it is fair to assume that they are not there as mere listeners. but for altogether another purpose, which is to shout for favorites-to influence delegates, who, if in fact delegates, should not be moved by such influences or be annoyed by such interruptions.

The tendency of national conventions in both leading parties, since 1880, has been toward sensationalism. In some of them, particularly the one recently held in Chicago, attempts were made to influence votes by spectacular representations. In

several of them the massing of State banners to the State of a leading candidate to win votes by enthusiastic impulse has been frequent. Now, everything of this kind is are the last bodies in the country which should be swept away by impulse.

The orderly and yet most enthusiastic convention just held in Tomlinson Hall has won many men of political experience to the opinion that, hereafter, national conventions should be held in halls which will accommodate not over four thousand peobe deliberative bodies and not a number of to influence them with noise

organ's report of the convention:

The following is from the local Bryan By those who admire the sight of a hall full of round stomachs, fine clothes, silk hats and patent leather shoes-all repre might have been called the finest that has ever met in the country. in the hall worth \$10,000,000 and the averag wealth of each person present could safely be put at \$50,000. Many of the delegates rode to the hall in carriages. nearly every one had telegraphed ahead for rooms with bathrooms attached; nearly all came in on private coaches, special trains and with all the luxuries that wealth can command. Some of the delegates brough with them their private secretaries and their valets; the porters of the hotels grew rich from the tips that were freely given for little attentions. The cigar stands sold nothing but 25-cent goods. Carriages stood on the outside of the hall all day waiting for the representatives of wealth who were inside denouncing Mr. Bryan, class distinc-

tion and the Chicago platform. It is hard to understand what a pape convention was not only an exceptionally orderly and representative one, but it was conspicuously free from the characteristics above described. It was distinctly a popular ts force by describing it as a convention of plutocrats and nabobs is on a par with Mr. Bryan's constant efforts to array the poor against the rich. It is a very vicious kind of demagogism

The following appeared in the Indianap-

olis Sentinel vesterday: Whatever else is objectionable about this polting Democratic convention pow assembled in this city, its loyalty to President Cleveland is praiseworthy and much to be admired. The Sentinel fully indorses the convention in this respect.

Perhaps it is wrong to say the paragraph appeared. It occupied a remote place on the editorial page as if feeling its way or ing. It is pretty late in the day for the free-silver organ to be trying to curry favor with Mr. Cleveland. For many weeks past it has been applauding the action of a convention which heaped reiterated insults upon him and has been supporting a candidate who represents everything he abhors. With this record its sneaking approval of "loyalty to President Cleveland" savors too strongly of political hypocrisy. It will not fool the man at Buzzard's Bay.

The brass band from Birmingham, Ala. contributed much to the dramatic effect of the convention by the appropriateness of its selections. Nothing could have been more timely than "The Red, White and Blue" when the State delegations marched around the hall to ratify the nomination of General Palmer, or more appropriate than "My Old Kentucky Home" when General Buckner was nominated.

By leaving the city when it is full of Jefostentatious honor to the Populist Bryan, fully distinct manner the completeness of his political fall.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Envy. Barnes Tormer-Why, sir, time and again I have had the entire audience rise as one man to their feet, giving cheer after Roscius de Hamme-Bound to get their ten cents' worth in some way, eh?

"Oh, papa," she wailed, "why did you "Just to please him. Don't you remember that he was saying, just as I came in, that he thought nothing in this world would

Out of Kindness.

ever arouse his interest again?" "I thought I would try to make it interesting for him, that is all." Good Thing for Him

who works on space. "Glad to hear you say so," said the citi-

"Yes. The name of the town is

founded long that I will bet I shall make at least three dollars more than I would if

Profound Theory. "I have just been figgerin' why the great march of nations is toward the West," said Hungry Higgins, over his cup of warmedover coffee

prised to find that her guest had an idea beyond "handouts." "It's cause the earth is movin' the other way, and it is the nature of man-sensible

"Why is it?" asked the kind lady, sur-

man-to neutralize movement as far as possible.

THE GOLD-STANDARD DEMOCRATS. The honest-money Democrats are determined to drive out the cuckoos who have taken possession of their nest, and to make the party of the Chicago convention like "a fugitive and a vagabond in the

earth."-Chicago Tribune (Rep.) The convention is remarkable for the courage and disinterestedness of its membership. It embraces a great many men of ability who have been active and trusted olitical leaders, and who may be supposed to cherish political ambitions, and yet they all know that they took their political lives vention.—Louisville Commercial (Rep.)

Not a man in all those 824 delegates, who from forty-one States of the Union answered the call of love and duty, was there through any ignobler motive than the protection of his party and his people; one who came to serve selfish advanceent; not one unwilling. if need further by personal sacrifice the lofty alm which called the convention into being. -Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

It is not possible that the nominees of the convention shall be elected. Many of the delegates are men who could have gained places of trust and honor in the event of the election of Bryan by their aid, but they have sacrificed ambition upon the altar of principle. The conclusions of such men may be faulty, but their convictions are honest and their courage is admirable -Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

The Democrats of the country, the real Democracy, will support the Indianapolis candidates. The Democratic party will stand on the Indianapolis platform. From to-day the Democratic party, "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled," cleansed of its ' cleansed of its false and perlious elements, establishes a new historic career. It opens the cam-paign not only of 1836, but of 1996. It prepares the way for a new Democratic century.-Chicago Chronicle (Dem.)

As a matter of historic fact, however, the party represented in the Indianapolis. convention is the real Democracy. That which framed a platform and put up s ticket at Chicago is a coalition of the revolutionary elements of that and other intended to stampede conventions, which parties which have selzed the machinery and the name of the Democracy, and are using them in the service of an alien creed. Against this coalition the Republican party and the real Democracy are battle.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

The sound-money Democratic convention is an expression of American manhood in which every American may be proud. The rending of old ties was not accomplished without heart-burnings and self-sacrifice ple, to the end that such assemblages shall of a high order. Many of the men at Indianapolis, grown gray in party service, But they are there, as Mr. Democracy. "because they love the Demo cratic party and because they love their country." and they are performing a service for which they will be long and gratefully remembered.—Chicago Times-Herald

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Free coinage of silver means free carnage of business .- Paoli Republican. Free coinage of silver is repudiation, con-

traction and bankruptcy.-Marion Chron-Bryan has the audacity of the steer that

made the famous head-on collision with the dashing locomotive.-Greencastle Banner Times. If labor and capital were employed as they were under the McKinley bill there

would be no money question at issue.-Clay County Enterprise. Bryan is moving out of "the enemy" country" and will now turn his attention to the deserters in the home of his friends —Hammond Tribune.

The Democrats and Populists believe in making money for the silver mine owners, while the Republicans believe in allowing the laborers and farmers to make it .- Winchester Journal. Had the McKinley tariff not been repealed our national income would have paid

all of Uncle Sam's expenses without the necessity of issuing bonds in peace.—Crawfordsville Journal. The Democrats are making a great cry

about the present very low prices for farm products. About all the farmers understand, though, that they are Democratic prices, and the way to get higher prices is to restore the Republican party to power. -Greenfield Republican. The first duty of every American citizen

is to vote for sound money candidates for presidential and congressional office. With a true Democratic ticket in the field there will be no excuse for Democrats who cannot support McKinley to follow the blatant Populist Bryan.—Lafayette Call.

The men who talk most of Republicans 'coercing employes" have never given out a day's labor, and the chances are that they are neither laborers or producers. Take the measure of the fellows who preach that kind of doctrine and study carefully the result .- Lafayette Courier. The most astounding thing connected with the campaign is the raid of the Demo-

Populists on low prices, crying vociferously that the prosperity of the country depends on an increase in the cost of living. And the campaign of 1892 was waged in opposi-Albany Tribune. But one thing more is needed to make Indiana famous in history in all times, to

make New York take off her hat to Hooslerdom, to make New England bow with deep respect, to make the South honor and the West follow-but one thing is needed, and that is a rousing majority against this wild fallacy of free silver.-Logansport Journal. The free-trade lunacy of Cleveland's adand indirectly, more money than did the

suppression of the rebellion. It was a popular measure before the people in 1892. Disastrous as has been its practical application, it does not compare with the ruin that will come with a change of our finan-cial policy to the wildcat level of a free mintage of silver.-Richmond Palladium.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

Dr. Denew made forty-two speeches in one day on a special train with Mr. Blaine They were of great variety. Bjornstjerne Bjornson has written public letter in which he declares that he will reside hereafter in Germany permanently on account of the persistent attacks

on him by Norwegian papers, Literary students in Paris wear "muzzles" when perusing old books in the National Library, "not because there is fear that they will bite the old volumes, but to prevent the inhalation of the book microbes into their lungs. A museum in Berlin has secured posses-

his study. Its margins are covered with notes in the reformer's handwriting. It was printed in Basle in 1509, and is in an excellent state of preservation. Unlike many great ladies, Queen Victoria has always refused to trust all her household arrangements to a housekeeper. Something like a thousand people are em-

ployed in and about the royal household.

sion of Luther's Bible which he used in

and no change is ever made without the Queen being told about it. Mrs. Dorothy Stanley, wife of the explorer has a peculiar fad. She collects parasols, and has a unique collection from milady's sunshade no larger than a small fan, popular with the belles of long ago, to the carriage parasols of the present day, with jeweled handles of priceless value and

canopies of rare old lace. The Century Company has just issued a new edition of the pamphlet "Cheap "I am mighty glad this convention came Money," containing the various brief arhere," said the traveling correspondent, ticles which have appeared in the Century, giving a history of many of the cheap-money experiments which have been tried in this and other countries. It has been issued in inexpensive form, and will

be supplied by the hundred or the thousand at cost to those who wish to distribute it during the campaign.

It may be interesting to compare Dr Nansen's approximation to the north pole with the efforts of his recent predecessors. Admiral Markham at the end of his journey was four hundred miles from the pole Mr. Lockwood, the American traveler, 386 and Dr. Nansen 226. Dr. Nansen has, therefore, gone 170 miles further than any-

Rudyard Kipling has bade adieu to America for a few years. He will sail from New York on the Lahn with his wife and their two children. He has told his intimate friends only his plans for the tue, but one of these says it is his intention to spend the winter in the south of Europe and then travel to India, where he hopes to pick up the material for other

E. Kay Robinson, who was Kipling's chief when the latter was a subeditor at Lahore, points out, in an article in McClure's magazine, what is usually overlooked, that Kipling had the early advantage of ad-dressing and being criticised by "the most cultured audience to which an English writer can appeal." In Anglo-India, he says, there are no uneducated readers, for 99 per cent, of the men out there have passed difficult competitive examinations to get there.

Gardeners should know tha 's quite garden possible to so arrange flowers that all the purposes of a clo. will be answered. In the time of Pliny forty-six flowers were known to open and shut at certain hours of the day, and this numper has since been largely increased. instance, a bed of common dandelions would show when it was 5:30 o'clock in morning and 8:30 o'clock at night spectively, for these flowers open and shut at the times named, frequently to the minute. The common hawkweed opens at o'clock in the morning and may be pended upon to close within a few minutes of 2 in the afternoon. The yellow goat's beard shuts at 12 o'clock noon, solutely to the minute, sidereal time. The sow thistle opens at 5 a. m. and closes et 11:12 a. m. The white lily opens at 7 a. m. and closes at 5 p. m.

NEW PRESENTATION.

A B C of the Question for Workingmen and Everybody Else. New York Lumber Trade Journal.

Let us not get mixed up with complex matters in connection with the free silver Let us not befor our brain with arguments about the crime of 1873, or bother with the many theories which the advo-cates of free silver are giving us.

But let us take a common-sense view of e situation Suppose Bryan was elected and the free coinage act had been passed, and that free

colnage was an actual fact. Suppose that silver could be taken to the mint and coined into silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. How would that affect us? We haven't got any silver coin.

A whole lot of people who own silver mines have it, and so they could have it coined into 16-to-1 dollars; but, not having

any ourselves, we could not have a solitary single dollar coined under the free Now, suppose, however, that all the silver mine owners and others who had silver took it all to Washington or Philadelphia, or to some other United States mint and had it coined into 16-to-1 dollars, and Suppose so much had been coined that all the silver in the world was made into

Suppose every single one of them was worth 100 cents here and everywhere. What good would they do us, unless had something we could trade by which

we could get one? Well, we have something to trade; every-Some have labor, so much for a dollar. Some have lumber, so much for a dollar, Some have sugar, or potatoes, or hams, or coal, or something else, all so much for

dollar.

We have advertising and subscriptions so much for a dollar. When we want one of those silver dolars we cannot go and take it; they don't belong to us; they belong to the men who took the silver to the mint to be coined.

If we took one, it would be stealing. If we asked for one for nothing, it would

If the owners gave us one for nothing If we borrowed one, it would cost us in Most of us, to get one, must trade labor, umber, sugar, coal, advertising or some-

This is absolutely and honestly so, isn't Well, being so, why do we take any We can get gold now. It is worth 100 cents on a dollar every-

So we have supposed the silver to be, Suppose it isn't. What is the use of taking a chance un-less we can do better? A silver dollar won't be worth more than 100 cents, will it?

We are getting that now. Let well enough alone. Some say duty compels a Democrat to back up and vote for a Democrat. have Bryan's word that he is no Democrat. Let him dare deny that he said it.

Some say it is pretty bad now. We might as well take a chance. It can't be What kind of tomfoolery is this? When our baby lay at death's door did we do any experimenting? We tried everything which could cure, but we did not

Let us tell you something to try. Vote down this crowd of repudiators. Tell the world in trumpet tones in ember that we want the best money, that we will take no other, and business Let the capital out that Bryan and his

Are things bad in a business way?

followers have scared under

prosperity will come. SCARES THE BRYAN MANAGERS. Senutor Teller Promptly Heads Off a

Conspiracy in Idaho. Washington Special in Chicago Post. The Bryan managers have been kept busy urning sharp corners ever since the campaign began, but the sharpest one they have yet encountered has only just been weathered. The inside facts relating thereto are sensational in the highest degree and especial interest to Chicago and the middle West. They relate to a threatened de sertion of the Bryan bed and board by the free-silver bolters and to the heroic and successful efforts of Jones, Faulkner, But-

ler and Nevada Jones to avert impending

lisaster. The origin of the trouble was in remote and half-depopulated Idaho, and the casus belli was the discovery that the Democrats quietly acquiescing in a scheme to Senator Fred Dubois out of a relection. The first gun was fired by Senator Teller and the weapon was loaded with dynamite. It was aimed at the Auditorium the city of Chicago and it exploded right at the feet of Chairman Jones. Senator Teller is a fiery, fearless old genleman, whose strong point is personal loyalty to his chosen friends. rpose and of action is his ruling characteristic, and when he makes a bluff it is moral certainty that it will be carried out

to the fullest extent of his power and abilty. Therefore, when Chairman Jones heard from Teller last week his hair stood on end and he nearly burned out several long-distance telephone wires commu ing with advisers in Washington and else-The exact language employed by nator Teller in his vitriolic message Chairman Jones cannot be repeated, but the substance was clear and to this effect; "If the Democratic and Populistic national committees do not summarily and at Senator Shoup and the Democratic and ulistic cabals in Idaho against Senator Fred Dubois and furnish satisfactory guarantees of a united free-silver support for when potatoes sold for 60 cents a bushel his re-election I will have to cancel my arrangements with you and rearrange my programme so as to enable me to my entire time, from now on, to the Idaho | toes was nearly double what of the previous campaign. I will urge Senators Mantell, Cannon and Pritchard and all my free-sil-ver Republican friends to concentrate their not, pay the note for the reason that potaenergies on Idaho to the exclusion of all other interests. When we of the mountain States left the St. Louis convention it was to rise or fall or stand together. Senator Dubois is entitled to our devoted support, Dubois is entitled to our devoted support, and he shall have it. It is not too late for the national committees to exercise their authority and to straighten out matters in Idaho and undo the treasonable work directed by Senator Dubois's personal enember leveling to his injury. rected by Senator Dubois's personal enemies, looking to his injury, I feel assured that your attention needs only to be called to the Idaho situation to appreciate portance. Senator Dubols must not be sac-

The further information was communicated to Chairman Jones that, according to the far western understanding of the facts, the Democratic end of the so-called conspiracy against Dubois was engineered by Senator Shoup's partner, who is chairman of the State Democratic committee, the Populistic leader being brought into the deal by agencies it might be dangerous to Senator Jones knew what that meant. It

meant that if the Idaho snarl were not ad-

furted forthwith not one of the Western contingent of star spellbinders would show up east of the Missouri river; that mounof star spellbinders would show contributions to the campaign fund would be shut off; that in the event of Bryan's election his administration would be deprived of the guiding hand of Teller at the treasury helm, and that in their determination to take care of themselves first Bryan electoral tickets were very likely to dumped in several of the mining States, f there was any sacrificing to be done Bryan would have to stand his share. No crown of thorns for the bolters unless others participated.

Communication was opened up with Idaho and the Democrats and Populists were givplainly to understand, on the authority Chairmen Jones and Butler, that if they did not at once take Dubois into their alliance and "tote fair" with him the naonal committees would ignore the State organizations and back up the proposed straight-out Dubois electoral and ive tickets with unlimited money and with flood of speakers and literature that sould "sweep the deck." The entire rewould "sweep the deck." sources of the two national organizations and of the free-silver party would be thrown into the balance. There was no time to waste in diplomatic palaver. The case was put brutally and the Idaho Demoerats and Populists yielded to the pressure It was with them as with the old farmer's wife who died. The bereaved widower was asked if she died reconciled. "Reconciled?" he re-echoed. "She had to." The Idaho Democrat-Populist aggregation had to be reconciled to Dubois.

The finishing touches to the Idaho deal were put on Saturday, and to-day Chairman Faulkner learns from Chicago that within a fortnight the mountain States will be left to themselves and their whole outfit of free-silver speakers will move to the Mississippi Valley. He estimates that the presence of Teller and his aggregation

MONEY AND LAW.

of spellbinders will make a difference of a hundred thousand votes in Iowa, Minne-

sota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Mich-

A Cogent Exposition of This Point for Governor Pattison's Benefit. William P. Lloyd, in Philadelphia Ledger,

Ex-Governor Pattison states, in an article published in the Ledger of the 27th inst., "that money is the creature of law, and that each nation may determine for itself the material of which money shall be made, as well as the denominations in which it shall be issued.

This doctrine has certainly the merit of

age. It was promulgated in England just two hundred years ago, and the happy ef-

application are tersely fects of its scribed in the following extract from Ma-caulay's History, Vol. III, page 172. This eminent historian there states that King James II "found that no money came into his exchequer," and adds "that the pov-erty of the treasury was the necessary effect of the poverty of the country, and that public presperity could be restored by the restoration of private prosperity. but that was absurd enough to imagine that there was a more speedy and efficacious remedy. He could he conceived, at once extricate himself from his financial difficulties by the simple process of calling a farthing a shilling. The right of coinage was undoubtedly a flower of the prerogative, and, in his view the right of colning included the right of debasing the coin. Pots, pans, knockers of doors, pieces of ordnance, which had long been past use, were carried to the In a short time lumps of mint. metal, nominally worth near a sterling, intrinsically worth about a sixtieth part of that sum, were in circulation. A royal edict declared these pieces to be legal tender in all cases whatever. A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out Suppose that every one of these dollars plained to the Court of Chancery, were piled in one heap right on the next told by Fitten to take the court of the court But of all classes the tradesm of Dublin, who were generally Protestants, were the greatest course, they raised their demands; but the magistrates of the city took on themselves to meet this heretical machination by putting forth a tariff regulating prices. man who belonged to the caste now inant might walk into a shop, lay ton the counter a bit of brass worth threepence and carry off goods to the value of half a guinea. Legal redress was out of the ques-tion. Indeed, the sufferers thought them-selves happy if, by the sacrifice of their stock in trade, they could redeem their limbs and their lives. There was not a baker's shop in the twenty or thirty soldiers were not con-stantly prowling. Some persons who retroopers and carried before the provost marshal, who cursed them, swore at them, locked them up in dark cells, and, by threatening to hang them at their own loors, soon overcame their resistance. all the plagues of that time none made a deeper or a more lasting impression on the minds of the Protestants of Dublin than the plague of the brass money It was hardly kind in the Governor to refrain from giving his old friends, who stood with him only three months ago on the Democratic Allentown platform, but who are now the benighted sound money Democrats simply because they are there still, the benefit of the light which the historical facts might have shed ipon his doctrine.

This latter-day revelation, heralded forth by our new lights, has come upon us with such surprising swiftness that, if pressed minds of that class of Democrats that has not been accustomed to "sudden conver-sions"—suspicion that if the financial principles announced in the Allentown plat-form are wrong, and the Chicago platform is right, then the great Democratic party has for a long time been practicing a mon-strous fraud upon the people of the United

When it can be shown that the government of these United States possesses more arbitrary power to enforce upon its citizens an unreasonable, unjust and vicious law than did the despotic James of two hundred years ago, and when it shall further appear that the science of al-chemy, which then failed to convert copper and brass late allver and gold, has so far advanced in our day as to be able to fill the vacuum between 53 cents and 100 cents with a magic nothing of intrinsic value, then "money will," indeed, "be the crea-ture of law," and "the nation may deter-

mine" that a nickel shall be a five-doliar gold piece. Bryan's common people. whom it may be presumed he includes the average thinker, may possibly conclude that such a haleyon day is yet quite too far distant to bank upon. Our humble

opinion is that election day will show that they have thus wisely determined. The Revival of Oratory.

New York Evening Post. It seems to be necessary to count a revival of the love for oratory among the features of the close of the century, at least in the United States. In our colleges during the last year the prize orator, from being almost ignored by his fellows, advanced to a place among the college he-roes and, bade fair to crowd aside the crack oarsman, the deadly interferer, and the high jumper. In the political field we seeing oratory winning equal recognition. Bryan's nomination wer fessedly from the effect of his convention speech. Mr. Black is not to be classed with the Bryan "boy orators," but undoubtedly his address to the Saratoga convention gave him the prominence which caused the leaders to look to him as a way out of their dilemma. But the boy orators do not have the field all to themselves. Following what may be called the fashion, the National Democrats of New Jersey manifested their greatest enthusiasm yesterday over an impromptu speech by that distinguished classical scholar, Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, and rewarded him for his eloquence by placing him on their list of delegates at large to Indianapolis. The Saratoga dispatches note the fact that the men who had the least influence there were the men

who made the poorest speeches Argument for Farmers.

Philadelphia Times. Suppose there had been in Mr. Bryan's audience at the farmers' picnic one farmer who had bought a hundred bushels of potatoes from a fellow farmer in 1894, when potato crop was but little more than half the amount of the evop of 1895, and and had given his note for \$60. Would he justified in saying, a year later, when his note matured, and when the crop of potayear and worth only 25 cents a bushel, that toes are now worth less than half as much as they were whelf he contracted the debt? This is a fair illustration of Mr. Bryan's demagogic arguments before the men, except common honesty.

Probably Didn't Think of It.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Would it not have been embarrassing had Li Hung Chang been in an interrogative mood when he met Grover Cleveland. instance, suppose he had asked him, "What do you think of Bryan?"

Couldn't Capture It. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Bryan has left the "enemy's coun-He found it too solid to carry with